DARPA MEMS Program and Application in Space

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Outline



- Introduction
- Current Thrusts
- MEMS Applications in Space
- Conclusion

DARPA Mission



Information Technology

Information Awareness

Information Exploitation

Special Projects

Radical Innovation in Support of National Security

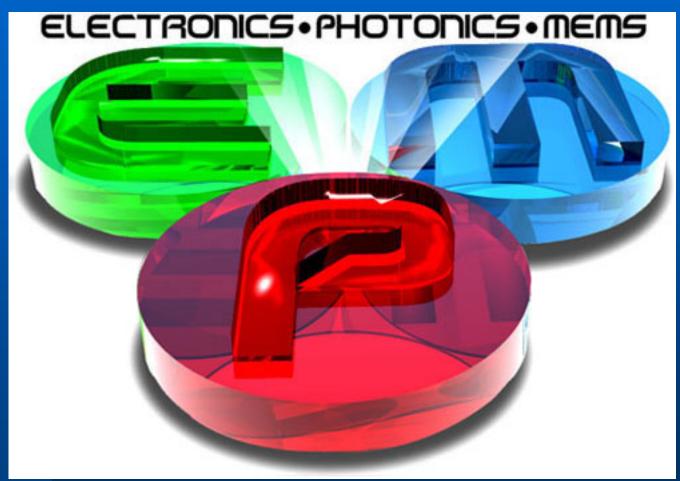
Microsystems Technology

Tactical Technology

Advanced Technology Defense Science

Microsystems Technology Office





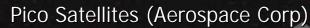
Technology for Chip-Level Integration of E. P. M.

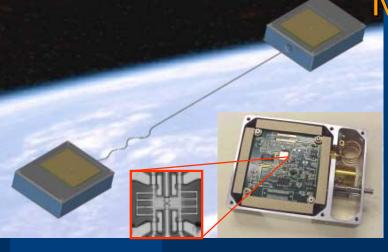
MEMS Application Domains



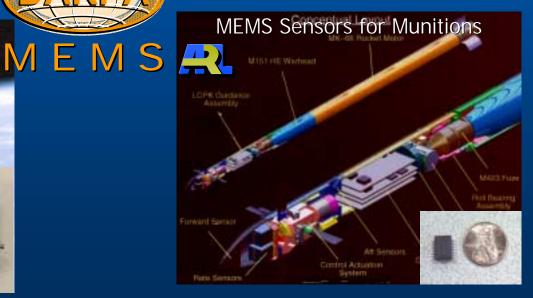












Pico Satellite Potential Applications



- Cooperative constellations
- Sparse aperture antennas
- Inspect and service missions
- Extremely agile launch-on-demand, shortterm, survivable and robust communications and surveillance space systems

Picosat Current Technology





Batteries and Keepers



DC/DC Converter Board



Radio and Sensor Boards



Thermal Isolation Bracket



Tether Spool, Flight Configuration

Subcomponents

- 1. Patch Antenna Panel
- 2. Electronics Module with *Rockwell Science Center* Radio and MEMS Switches
- 3. Picosat Body
- 4. Tether Spool
- 5. Tether Coupler
- 6. 50Ω Splitter Board



Antenna Panel: Front / Back



 50Ω Splitter



Tether Spool, Testing

Potential MEMS Components for Future Picosat



MEMS Navigation

Micropropulsion

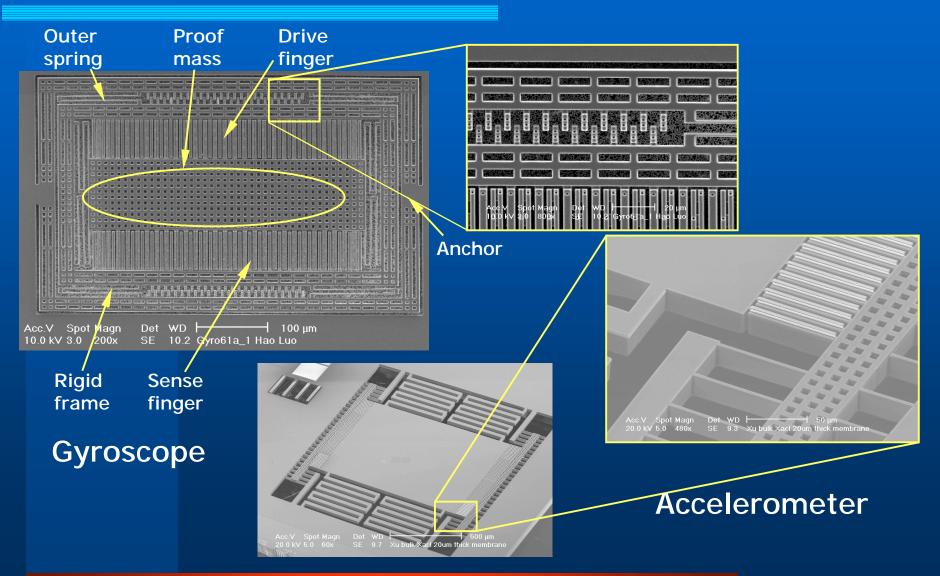
High-density data storage

RF Communication Imager & Sensor

High energydensity power

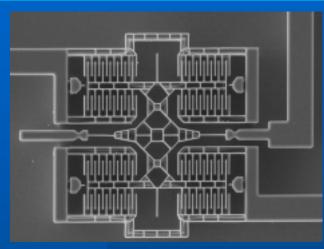
MEMS Inertial Sensors



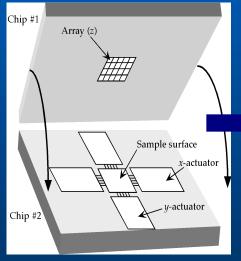


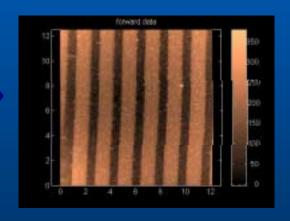
MEMS Actuators for Data Storage





Parallel atomic force imaging with MEMS to exceed densities of conventional magnetic and optical storage





Areal density: 1-100 Gb/cm² Transfer Rates: 0.1-10 Mb/s

Size: 0.5 cm³

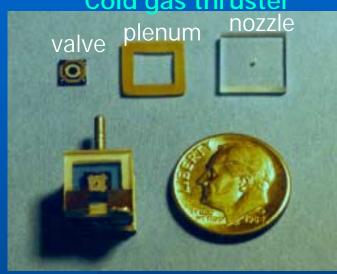
Power consumption: <1W

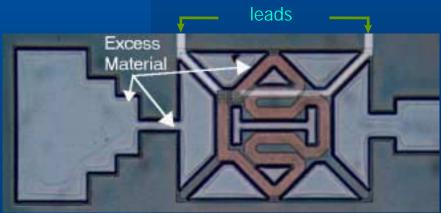


Micropropulsion



Cold gas thruster

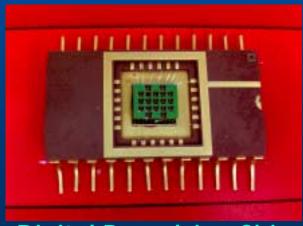




Microresistojet Thruster



2D nozzle in plastic



Digital Propulsion Chip



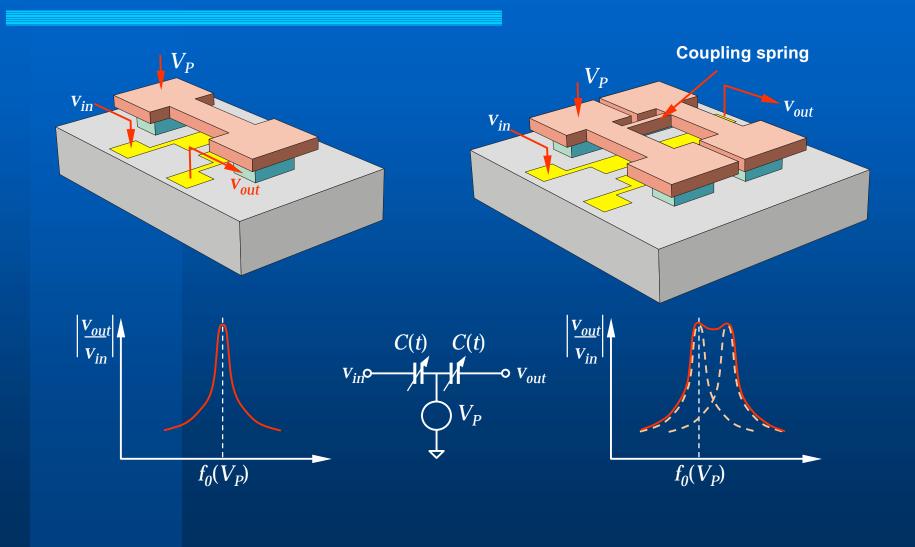
NMASP Program Goals



- Create arrays of precision, nano mechanical structures for RF-signal processing that will achieve
 - >100X reduction in size (80 cm² to 0.8 cm² or smaller)
 - >100X reduction in power consumption (300 mW to <3 mW)
 - >10X improvement in RF performance (spectral efficiency & bandwidth)
- Future Payoff
 - example: wristwatch-size UHF communicator/GPS receiver

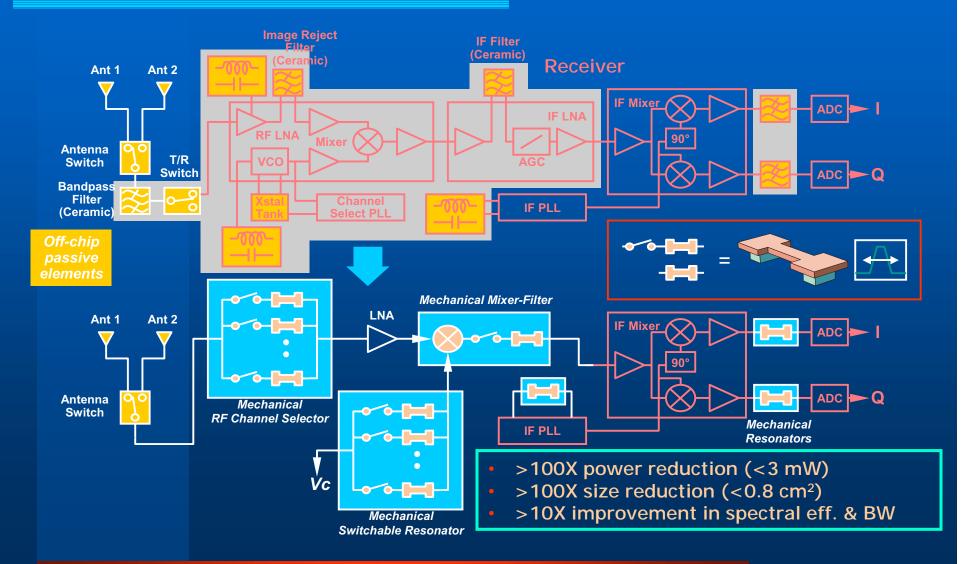
Mechanical Resonators as Filters





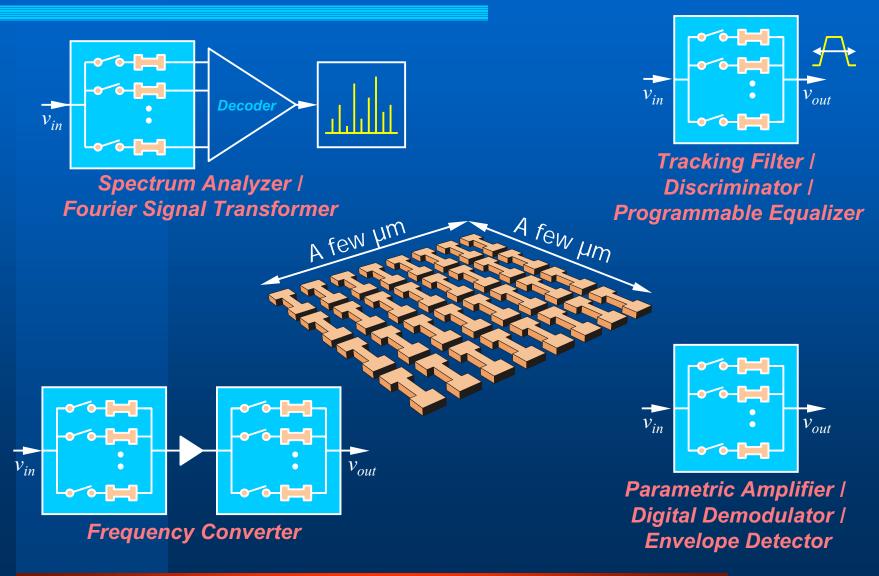
Mechanical Analog Signal Processing





Signal Processing Possibilities





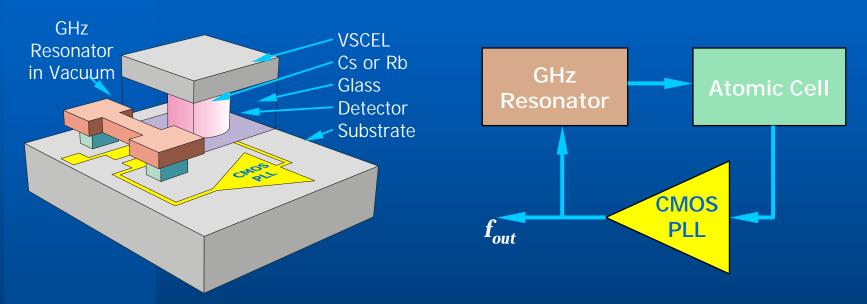
Chip-Scale Atomic Clocks



- Create ultra-miniaturized, low-power, atomic time and frequency reference units that will achieve:
 - >200X reduction in size (from 230 cm³ to <1 cm³),
 - >300X reduction in power consumption (from 10 W to <30 mW),
 and
 - Matching performance ($\pm 1 \times 10^{-11}$ accuracy \Rightarrow < 1µs/day).
- Examples of future payoffs:
 - Wristwatch-size high-security UHF communicator
 - Jam-resistant GPS receiver

CSAC Miniaturization Concept





Phase locking GHz resonator with miniature atomic-confinement cell:

- Optical excitation \Rightarrow use VSCEL, eliminate μ -wave cavity (large & power-hungry)
- Optical detection ⇒ use photo-detector
- Mechanical resonator ⇒ electrostatic and capacitive coupling

Military Applications of CSAC





Ultra-miniaturized, low-power, atomic time and frequency reference units:

>200X reduction in size, >300X reduction in power & performance $(\pm 1\times10^{-11} \text{ accuracy} \Rightarrow <1\mu\text{s/day})$



Clock accuracy of $1 \times 10^{-11} \Rightarrow 16$ -hour resynch interval or radio silence



9,000 commercial handheld GPS deployed in Desert Storm

Future of MEMS at DARPA



- Continue to establish new MEMS-enabled programs, both within MTO and in collaboration with other offices
- Continue to transition into DoD and commercial systems
 - Formation of the MEMS Industry Group